THEIR FIRST SESSION

Four Washington Residents Are Selected Honorary Vice Presidents.

CEREMONIAL AT OPENING officer of the United States who invited

International Congress Set in Motion in Impressive Fashion-Special Ehibits.

today at the preliminary meeting of the International Congress of Americanists held at the New National Museum. Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton

the Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, O. H. Titt man, and Robert S. Woodward were named honorary vice presidents, along with a group of others of the most noted ethnologists and anthropologist of North and South America.

When the scientists gathered for the afternoon meeting there were present in the auditorium of the New National Museum men who have spent their lives delving in excavations and ruins for traces of information about prehistoric peoples of this continent.

One of the curious methods of proced ure, which amounts almost to a ceremonial, of this body is the transmittal of its right to meet from a previous gathering. When the preliminary sesden began this morning a London woman, Miss Adele C. Breton, present-ed the credentials of the last international gathering, held in London, au-thorizing the present nineteenth annual

Honorary Officers Chosen.

The complete list of honorary vice presidents and secretaries, named this morning, follows:

morning, follows:

Rear Admiral Charles II. Stockton, president of George Washington University; the Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, president of the Catholic University of America; O. H. Tittmann, president of the National Geographic Society; Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegle Institution; Prof. Luis Montano, Cuba; Dr. Simuens da Silva, Brazil; Francisco J. Yanes, Frederico A. Pezet, Manuel Gamio, Mexico Dr. Semuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia; Dr. William J. Holland, Pittsburgh, Edward K. Patnam, Iowa, and Dr. Roland B. Orr, Canada.

Those elected as honorary secretaries were Dr. G. B. Gerdon, Dr. Ed. L. Hewett, Dr. A. L. Kroeber, Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, Dr. Erneste Guesada.

reception by regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Wednesday evening; a dinner at the Cosmos Club Thursday evening, and a reception by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, as president of the Washington branch of the Archaeological Institute America, at the Smithsonian Insti-

of America, at the Smithsonian Insti-tution on Friday afternoon.

The meeting of the International Con-gress of Americanists is being held in affiliation with section I of the second Pan-American scientific congress, the American Anthropological Association, the American Folk Lore Society, the American Historical Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America.

Organize in Morning. The preliminary meeting of the Ameri-

canists, for purposes of organizing, was rooms 42-45, United States National Museum, this morning at 9:29 e'clock, At 2 o'clock the first meeting of the Americanists, assembled in the auditorium of the museum, and the read no of papers began. Dr. Juan B. Ambrose: of Buenos Aires, presided. Among the sneakers at afternoon meeting were In rector of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania: Dr. J. A. Caparo, deun of Pennsylvania: Dr. J. A. Caparo, dear of the department of electrical engi-neering, University of Notre Dearc, in-diana; Philip Ainsworth Means: in Hiram Bingham, assistant professor in Latin-American history, Yale; Fredorica Alfonso Pezet, minister from Petat Charles W. Mead, American Museum of Natura! History; the Rev. John M. Cooper, instructor in religion, Cath Lie University, and Charles Wellington Early 'niversity, and Charles Welington Fur-

long.
This evening the delegates will at tend the reception by the Secretars of State and the United States delegates of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Pan-American Union buildin; at

Special Exhibits.

A number of special exhibits in the United States National Museum have been prepared for the Americanists. These include the physical anthropoi-

ogy exhibits arranged by A. Hirdlicks. This exhibit is divided into Indian busts, pseudo-ancient man of America, new and remarkable instance of In-dian trephining, hair of adult white Americans of the oldest families, and ancient American and Egyptian hair.
W. E. Safford, economic botanist,
United States Department of Agriculture, arranged the archaeology exhibit
of economic plants and plant products
of prehistoric America.
Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, has
prepared a pamphlet entitled. Brief
History of the International Congress

prepared a pamphlet entitled. Brief History of the International Congress of Americanists," which deals with the career of the body in the forty years of

The President of the United States in patron of the body, and its president John W. Foster, former Secretary of State. Honorary presidents are Charles D. Walcott, secretary to the Smithson-ian Institution: Clarence B. Moore, archaeologist, Philadelphia, and Prof. William H. Holmes, head curator, De-partment of Anthropology, New National Museum

The treasurer is Clarence F. Norment, president of the National Bank of Washington, and the secretary is Dr. Ales Hrdlicka.

Germany Gets Cereals.

PARIS. Dec. 27.-It is reported from Bucharest that the transportation cereals from Roumania to Germany Austria-Hungary, under the agreement recently made between Rommania and the central rowers, began on Decem-24, according to a dispatch to the Hava esency from Athens.

LOCALMENHONORED Americanism Is Urged CREATOR OF NATIONAL BYAMERICANISTS AT On Savants by Lansing

Secretary Says New Ideal Is Monroe Doctrine Developed Beyond Political Sphere-Asserts Present War Shows Evils of Nationalism.

legal, economic, and educational ques-

"Commerce and industry, science and

art, puble and private law, government

and education, all those great fields

which invite the intellectual thought of

man, fall within the province of the de-

liberations of this congress. In the ex-

Benefits of Trust.

The present epoch is one which must

oring home to every thinking American

the wonderful benefits to be gained by

trusting our neighbors and by being

the rights of all, and by living our na-

tional lives in harmony and good will-

productive energies devoted to the one

purpose of destroying their fellowmen

which these once happy people are en-

during and the heritage which they are

transmitting to succeeding generations.

ignore.
"If we seek the dominant ideas in world politics since we became inde-

ious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal

vils of that idea which has for nearly century spread its baleful influence

Idea of Internationalism.

"Pan-Americanism is an expression of

he idea of internationalism. America

has become the guardian of that idea,

l'an-Americanism is the most advanced

as well as the most practical form of

that idea. It has been made possible

because of our geographical isolation.

other factors have strengthened this

natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our peo-ple so fully realized the significance of

the words 'peace' and 'fraternity.' Never have the need and benefit of in-

ternational co-operation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today.
"The path of opportunity lies plain

before us Americans. The government and people of every republic should

strive to inspire in others confidence and co-operation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us

as members of this congress, therefore meet together on the plane of common interests and together seek the common

good. Whatever is of common interest good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americaniam. Fraternal helpfulness is the key-

stone to the arch. Its pillars are faith

'In this great movement this congress

will, I believe, play an exalted part,

You, gentlemen, represent powerful in-tellactual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the

nlightened thought of the continent, the policy of Pan-Americanism is ractical. The Pan-American spirit is

practical. The Pan-American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

"With all carnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought

of the American republics, twenty-one overeign and independent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and

firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but

which recognizes only equality and fra-

SOOTHES, HEALS

Use Poslam when the complexion is unduly inflamed.

When tormented by itching skin;

When pimples, hives, rashes, or like

roubles annoy; When the feet are itching, chafed or

When eczema, ache, salt rheum or any litching skin disease affects; Poslam soothes, cools, comforts, re-lieves burning, smarting and itching, Works rapidly in restoring the skin to

Works rapidly in restoring the skin to normal and presentable appearance. And if ordinary soaps irritate, try Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam and superior for daily use on the skin. For samples, send to stamps to Emer-gency Laboratories, 22 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.—Advt.

blistered:

Since the European war began

"Across the thousands of miles of

trusted by them,

by co-operation and

Secretary of State Lansing in his ad- operation, it becomes necessary for efdress of welcome said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Congress: 'It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the

you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American Republics, but and intellectual development which enalso as the presiding member of the ter into the varied problems of national governing board of the Pan-American progress. We should, therefore, when nion. In this dual capacity I have the honor and pleasure to welcome you. gentlemen, to the Capital of this coun- processes of thought in dealing with try, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in our various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres, but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity, which is so near to the hearts

of us all.

"It is the Pan-American spirit and the periences we will come to know one solicy of Pan-Americanism to which I another and to carry to the nations would for a few moments direct your knowledge of our neighbors than we attention at this early meeting of the have had in the past. I believe that from congress, since it is my earnest hope; that wider knowledge a mutual esteem "Pan-America" will be the key- and trust will spring which will unite which will influence your relations these republics more closely politically, one another and inspire your cive to the Pan-American relations.

with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

"Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in tory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchial institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea, it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradwon their independence and were grad-ually adapting themselves to the exer-cise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great Euro-pean powers, which, in the spirit of the age, coveted political control over the shield exercises which the new-horn states. rich regions which the new-born states had made their own.

"The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had been tried in the fire; a nation whose inpassed. The announcement of the Mon-spectacle teaches a lesson we cannot oe Dectrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much! President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to this country but to those nations which were absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deed. This idea was gradually commencing a new life under the stand- their deeds. commencing a new life under the stand-ard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades the decades in the liberty which found expression in the ambi-tions of conquest and the greed for ter-

eral destinies.
"During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent States, there and privileges which are theirs as six ereign and independent States, there has grown up a feeling that the repub-lles of this hemisphere constitute a group of separate and apart from the group of separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the tenty-one republics and makes of them the American family. and makes of them the American family of nations.

Now a Definite Force.

"This feeling, vague at first, has beome today a definite and certain force We term it the 'Pan-American spirit,' from which springs the international Rudolph Schuller, Dr. G. P. Gorton, dispolicy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy of Pan-Americanism, it is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men, who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is a policy which this Government has unhesitatingly adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and above all absence of sessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit in intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe arc, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American fam-

ly of nations. "I speak only for the Covernment of the United States, but in doing so I am the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every republic represented here, when I say that the night of this country will never be excreised in a spirit of greed to wrest from a neighboring state its territory or respectively. The ambitions of this republic do not lie in the path of conquest, but in the paths of peace and fusice. Whenever and wherever we can we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the united power of the and believe, the united power of the American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the inde-pendence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American Family of Nations might well take for its motto that of Dumas' famous musketeers, 'One for all; all for

In Harmony With Monroe Doctrine. "If I have correctly interpreted Pon-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States: Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different:

The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of other. And both do exist, and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vicor. "Fut Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human collections." Bearing in mind that th essential idea manifests itself in coPARK IS EXPECTED

Enos Mills Among Those Here for American Civic Association Conferences.

fective co-operation that we should know Enos Mills, who created the Rock Mountain National Park; Warner Hegeach other better than we do now. We enan of Berlin, who has spent his life must not only be neighbors, but friends; studying how to plan small cities; Lord not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one another. We and Lady Aberdeen of Scotland, Miss must comprehend our several needs. Margaret Wilson, representing those We must study the phases of material who would use schools as social centers, and authorities on nearly every municipal question, will gather Washington tomorrow for the opening of the convention of the American Civic opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's Association.

In addition to these representatives of the association, temorrow morning will be given over to greetings from persons who head other bodies engaged in the same line of work.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, heads the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak in the morning. Then will come Clinton Rogers Woodruff, from the National Municipal League, who has made a life-long study of municipal conditions

Discuss Many Problems.

Frederick Law Olmstead, from the National Conference on City Planning: American Forestry Association, and the give to the Pan-American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before. Rev. A. H. Scott of Canada, from the Ontario Horticultural Association, will be among the other speakers.

Among the widely divergent problem: o be discussed are the following: The solution of the rural slura. Schools as community centers. Better industrial housing. Small town planning. Preservation of Niagara.

helpfulness, by a dignified regard for Creation of a national park service. Among the reforms for which the as ociation has been lighting are clean streets, germ free drinking water, un terground wires for electric lines, play grounds for children and parks growings, water fronts free from fith, public comfort stations, garden schools for children, grouping of public buildings, care of frees and planting of new ones, and dozens of other live proble in growing American cities. When we contemplate the untold misery

Against the Hyphen.

The association has gone on recor as the enemy of the "hydner" in Amerdomitable will had remained unshaken we cannot but contrast a continent at lean citizenship, and a feature of the by the dangers through which it had war and a continent at peace. The program are the discussions of the problems of assimilating the impa-

On Wednerday afternoon, Mrs Mar-garet Wilson will preside at the session devoted to "Schools as Community Conformerly of the University of Wiscosin, who is coming to Washington be affiliated with the Interior Department ment, will talk on "Community Cente Organization for National Intense an World Adjustment"

Tomorrow afternoon discovation will b.

were Dr. G. B. Gerdon. Dr. Ed-or I.
Hewett, Dr. A. L. Kroeber, Dr. Goorse
Grant MacCurdy, Dr. Ernest, Guesada,
Dr. Marshall H. Saville, Dr. Julic prito,
Dr. William Thallitzer, Dr. Frant
Reas. the Rev. John Coorser, Dr. E.
Spair, Prof. P. Radosavlevich Prof. A.
M. Tozzer, S. G. Morlee, Harlan I.
Smith, and the Rev. A. G. Morlee.
Resclutions were introduced concerning exploration and preservation of antiquities in that plane of intellectual and matetion and preservation of antiquities in addition to the scientific sessions.

Social Events Planned.
In addition to the scientific sessions for the reading of papers, there will be a number of social events, including a reception by regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institutions of Went are no longer children in the great fama number of social events, including a reception by regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Weldare number of social events, including a reception by regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Weldare number of smithsonian I on "Our National Parks," and the first Civic Association, on "What Shall We Do, With Niagara?" Other addresses for tomorrow afternoon are "National Be Done For the Parks," R. R. Mar-Be Done For the Parks, R. R. Marshall, general superintendent national parks. Washington, D. C. A. National Park Service, What it Proposes," Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the agrocation, and "Pictorial Gilmeses of Our National Parks," illustrated by mation pictures, Robert S. Yard, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Increase of Traffic Sign of Good Times

formick, vice president of the Southern Pacific, sees the beginning of a period of better times in the recent increase in of our similar political institutions, and transcontinental freight and passence of our common conception of human

WALFORD'S **Cutlery That Cuts Every Piece Warranted**

Jubilee Razors—warranted to give satisfaction, kept in shaving condition one \$2.50 Razors, in sets from 2 to 7 in

\$3 to \$40 Pecket Knives, in great va-25c to \$10 Folding Pocket Scissors 25c

Desk Cigar \$1.00 Cutters Shaving Brushes-the war-25c to \$5

\$1.50 and \$2.50 50c to \$3.00 All the Best Safety Razors, such as Gillette, Auto-Strop. Durham-Duplex, Gem. Jr., Ever-

Ready, Enders,

\$1.00 TP \$1 to \$10 25c to \$2.25

\$1 to \$10 Carving Sets, three pieces,

\$2.50 to \$10 \$6 to \$12 \$1 tc \$3.50

75c to \$2 Scissor Sets. 2 to 7 pairs in

\$1.50 to \$10 \$1 to \$20

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Valaistoyal Inne

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Hundreds of Suits Offered in Three Great Lots



STYLES-Plain tailored, semitailored, belted, military, and Norfolk. The absence of faddish trimming means that these suits can be worn for early spring.

MATERIALS - Tweeds, serges, worsteds, poplins, gabardines, various mixtures, and men's wear cloths.

COLORS—Browns, tans, grays, greens, blues, and black.

SIZES—All sizes up to 40, in one style or another—421 Suits will be here to select from-tomorrow morn-

Basement Store—4 Seconds by 6

Hundreds of Coats

Lot 1 Were to \$20.00 \$9.85 Lot 2 Were to \$12.50 \$6.85 Lot 3 Were to \$8.98 \$4.85

STYLES-All the new 1915-1916 models, from the new and jaunty short Skating Coat to the long and full belted and flaring styles.

MATERIALS-Corduroy, Mata lamb, Ural lamb, broadcloth, tweeds, thibet, zibelines, and men's wear cloths.

COLORS—All the best colors, plain and in combination, creating checks, plaids, etc. Plenty

SIZES—Every size from smallest to 46 bust will be found, included in these 381 Coats.

Basement Store—4 Seconds by 6 Elevators.



Hundreds of Dresses

Styles—for matinee, luncheon, informal evening affairs, and every day ordinary occasions.

Materials—Silk poplins, silk taffeta, silk crepe, silk charmeuse, silk nets, satin sublem, storm serge, French serge, and serge and slik in combination.

Sizes—for misses and women of every phase of form.

House Dresses \$1 Value 77c

Children's \$1 Dresses 67c

THE HOUSE DRESSES

Materials-Gingham and percale, of stripes d checks in pretty blues, pinks, and grays. Styles-both high and low necks. Sizes-for small, medium, and big women.

orange, brown—and plenty of black.

THE CHILDREN'S DRESSES Materials-Superior gingham, in plain col-

ors, stripes, thecks, and combinations of plain colors and plaids. A few with guimpes of white lawn.

Waists at \$1.95

Many Are Worth \$5.00

Materials-Silks and silk laces of every description. Styles—For street and evening wear. Colors-White, pink, flesh, ciel, greens, grays, blues,

Basement Store—4 seconds by 6 elevators.

A. Lisner Palais Royal

